



**Former Carsebridge Bond, Carsebridge Road,  
Alloa, Clackmannanshire:  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
Project 5662**

## Former Carsebridge Bond, Carsebridge Road, Alloa, Clackmannanshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**On behalf of:** North Planning and Development acting for Advance Construction Scotland Ltd

**NGR:** NS 8976 9333


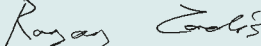
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*This document has been prepared in accordance  
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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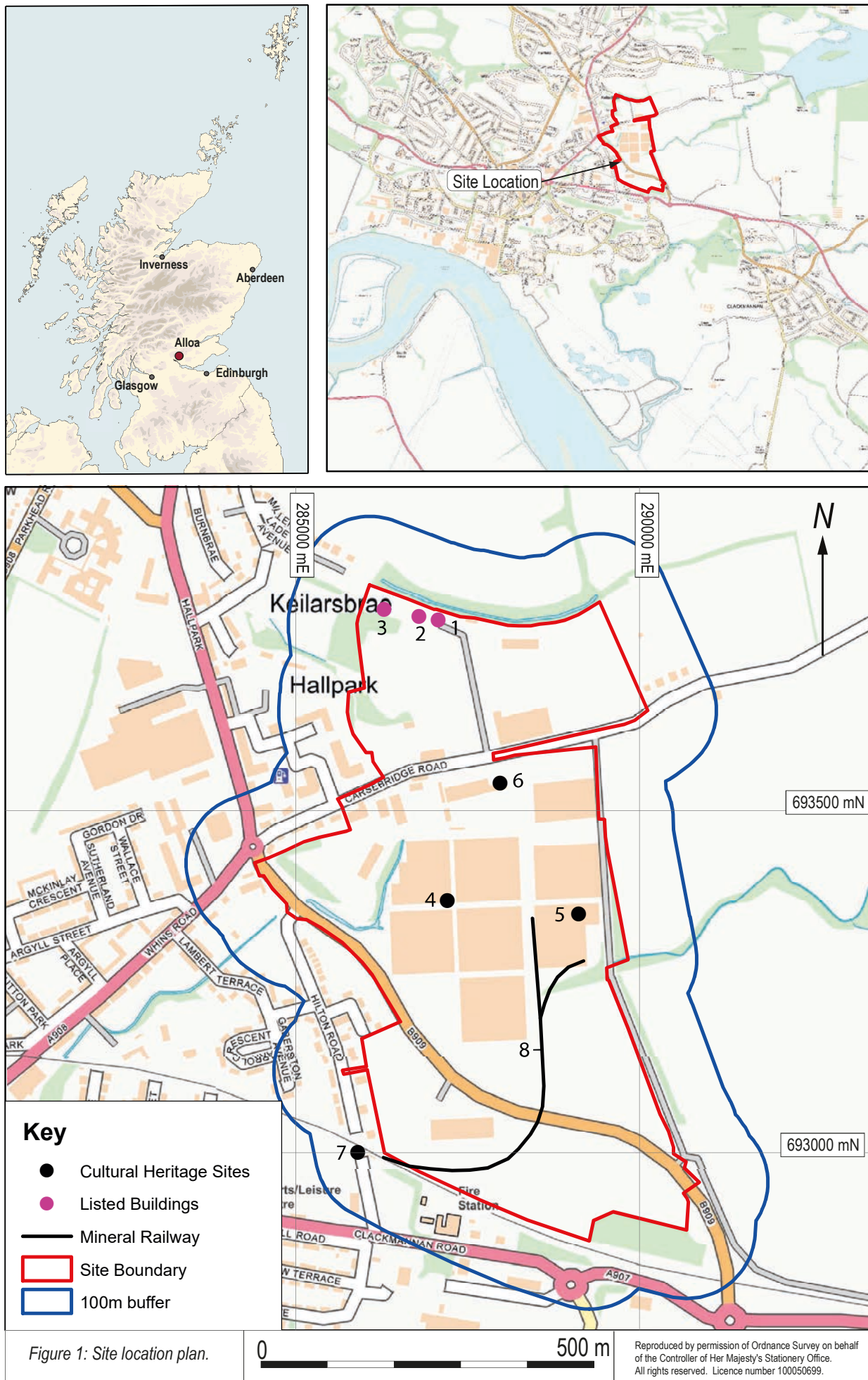
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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 In January 2021, GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of an area proposed for development at Carsebridge Road in Alloa, Clackmannanshire. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The archaeological assessment found that there are seven known cultural heritage sites, including three category B Listed Buildings, within the proposed development area that could potentially be directly affected by the proposal. These consist of a country house, a commemorative pillar, a walled garden and garden house, former bonded warehouses, the location of a fireclay works, a distillery and a mineral railway. The country house, commemorative pillar and walled garden with garden house are of Regional cultural heritage significance while the remaining four cultural heritage sites are of lesser cultural heritage significance.
- 1.3 A further one cultural heritage site is located within 100 m of the proposed development area.
- 1.4 This assessment indicates that the overall development area has limited archaeological sensitivity. No prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity is known within the Site or its immediate surroundings. The known remains within the proposed development area date from the post-Medieval and Modern periods.
- 1.5 Cartographic regression has demonstrated that the proposed development area was agricultural land in the mid-eighteenth century and while the north area has seen little in the way of development, the central part of the development area has seen significant ground disturbance since the later nineteenth century. There is, therefore, little potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the central part of the development area. Despite the previous ground disturbance, Clackmannanshire Council may require that a programme of archaeological investigation is carried out prior to development. This is likely to take the form of a trial trench evaluation of the undisturbed areas of the development area that will be subject to ground-breaking works.
- 1.6 Decisions on the requirement for and scope of any archaeological investigation rests with the planning authority.
- 1.7 A brief setting assessment has found that the proposal could give rise to adverse effects upon the settings of two category B Listed Buildings, but that any adverse effect could be mitigated by design.
- 1.8 In line with national and local planning policy, any alterations to the Listed Buildings will require Listed Building Consent.

## Introduction, Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 In December 2020, North Planning and Development Ltd, acting for Advance Construction Scotland Ltd, commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Carsebridge Road, Alloa, Clackmannanshire (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The development area is located on the east side of Alloa and is 34 ha in extent. The development area is bounded to the north by a former mill lade and to the south by the railway line. Existing housing and other buildings lie to the west of the development area and open field are to the east.
- 2.3 The bedrock below the Site is Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type. This sedimentary rock formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The superficial deposits are Raised Marine Deposits, Devensian - Clay, Silt,

Sand and Gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow (British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer).

## Legislative Background

- 2.4 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).
- 2.5 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland's *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (2019), and comprise:
- Scheduled Monuments;
  - Listed Buildings;
  - Conservation Areas;
  - Marine Protected Areas;
  - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
  - Historic Battlefields, and
  - World Heritage Sites.

## National Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 2.6 The implications of the acts noted above regarding local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2020), the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019) and its supporting guidance, and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). SPP and HEPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.
- 2.7 Two paragraphs of *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2020: Valuing the Historic Environment* are pertinent to this assessment of the development area.

### Listed Buildings

- 2.8 SPP paragraph 141 states: 'Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting.'

### Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

- 2.9 SPP paragraph 150 states: 'Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.'

## National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.10 Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites, as outlined in Annex 1 to Historic Environment Scotland's *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (2019), will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

## Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 2.11 Local planning policy is defined in the Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan (2015).
- 2.12 The Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan includes two policies relating to cultural heritage that is pertinent to this assessment.

### Policy EA20 - Other Archaeological Resources

'This policy aims to protect other archaeological resources and preserve them in situ wherever possible.

Development proposals which are likely to have adverse impacts on other archaeological resources or their settings will be supported where the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Council that the other merits of the proposals outweigh the significance of the impacts.

Development proposals which are likely to have significant adverse impacts on other archaeological resources will only be supported where the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Council that the adverse impacts are outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of regional or County-wide importance. In such circumstances the Council may use planning conditions to ensure that the archaeological interest is protected as far as possible.

Development proposals which could have an impact on a known or suspected site of archaeological importance must be supported by an assessment of the archaeological value of the site and the likely impact of the proposals on the archaeological resources. If the Council considers the proposal to be acceptable, and it is not possible to preserve the archaeological resource in situ, the Council will require the developer to make arrangements for a full investigation to be undertaken by a professional archaeologist. This would include excavation and recording prior to the start of development, followed by analysis and publication of the field data.'

### Policy EA22 - Listed Buildings (extract)

'This policy aims to protect listed buildings and their settings.

The Council will only support applications for listed building consent, or planning applications which affect a listed building or its setting, where they ensure the preservation of the building, its setting, and its features of architectural or historic interest.

Proposals for alterations or extensions will be expected to protect and enhance the existing architectural and historic character of the listed building. Where substantial change is proposed, the Council will require a design statement, including an acceptable justification for the works. The Council will expect the restoration of the building's original features where possible.

Proposals that secure a viable future for a listed building will be supported, provided that any alterations complement the character of the building and its setting.'

- 2.13 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of Clackmannanshire which is advised on archaeological matters by the Stirling Council Archaeologist.

## Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aims of this study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the development area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the Clackmannanshire Historic Environment Record;
  - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
  - to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
  - to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by the development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

## Methodology for baseline assessment

- 4.1 The desk-based assessment examined the development area (the Site) and a radius of approximately 100 m beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the area and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within that area.
- 4.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and Buffer Zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
  - GIS data on other cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
  - Information from the Clackmannanshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from the on-line NRHE maintained by HES;
  - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries;
  - First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest were identified and examined via NLS;
  - Vertical aerial photographs were consulted via the National Collection of Aerial Photographs on-line facility. One set of photographs 1946 was available for viewing. The aerial photograph was supplemented by satellite images from the twenty-first century;
  - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;



- A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on the 15th January 2021.

## Baseline Assessment

- 5.1 The NRHE and Clackmannanshire HER were checked on 13th January 2021. Any additions to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 5.2 The baseline assessment found that there are seven known cultural heritage sites, including three category B Listed Buildings, within the Site. These comprise a country house, a commemorative pillar, a walled garden and garden house, former bonded warehouses, the former location of fireclay works, a distillery and a former mineral railway.
- 5.3 The archaeological periods referred to conform to those used within the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF).
- 5.4 In the following assessment, the text in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted at Appendix B and on Figure 1.

### Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 5.5 There are no known prehistoric or early medieval remains within the Site.
- 5.6 Near the northern boundary of the Site is an antique Doric column, the Napoleon Pillar (CHS 2) that probably dates from the Roman occupation of Egypt. The plaque on the pillar explains that the object was a relic from the French conquest of Egypt but was captured by the allies and bought in Florence before being shipped to Alloa. Therefore, while this artefact may originate from the Roman period, its location within the Site is the result of much later activity.
- 5.7 There are no known prehistoric, early medieval or other Roman remains within the 100 m buffer.

### Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 5.8 No cultural heritage sites of medieval date are known within the Site or the 100 m buffer.

### Post-medieval and modern sites (AD 1600- Present)

- 5.9 There are six known cultural heritage sites of post-medieval or modern date within the Site, and a further one within the 100 m buffer.
- 5.10 The earliest map consulted depicted Alloa, named as Alloway, but included no information about the Site (Adair 1681).
- 5.11 Roy's mid eighteenth-century map recorded Alloa and the Brothie Burn, which now lies to the east of the Site. The Site was mostly unenclosed agricultural land (Figure 2).
- 5.12 The late eighteenth and earlier nineteenth century maps were mostly unhelpful and provided no details of the land-use within the Site (Stobie 1783; Stobie 1787; Stobie 1805; Thomson and Johnson 1827).
- 5.13 Michie's 1848 map recorded Carsebridge Distillery (CHS 6) and although the land-use over the site was not specified, is likely to have been agricultural.
- 5.14 The first map to accurately depict the Site was the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 which recorded the land as largely enclosed agricultural land (Figure 3). Carsebridge Distillery (CHS 6) occupied part of the central area and Carsebridge House (CHS 1) and its walled garden (CHS 3) had been constructed.
- 5.15 Further development of the Site and its environs took place in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 1893 Ordnance Survey map recorded the signal box and level crossing



Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

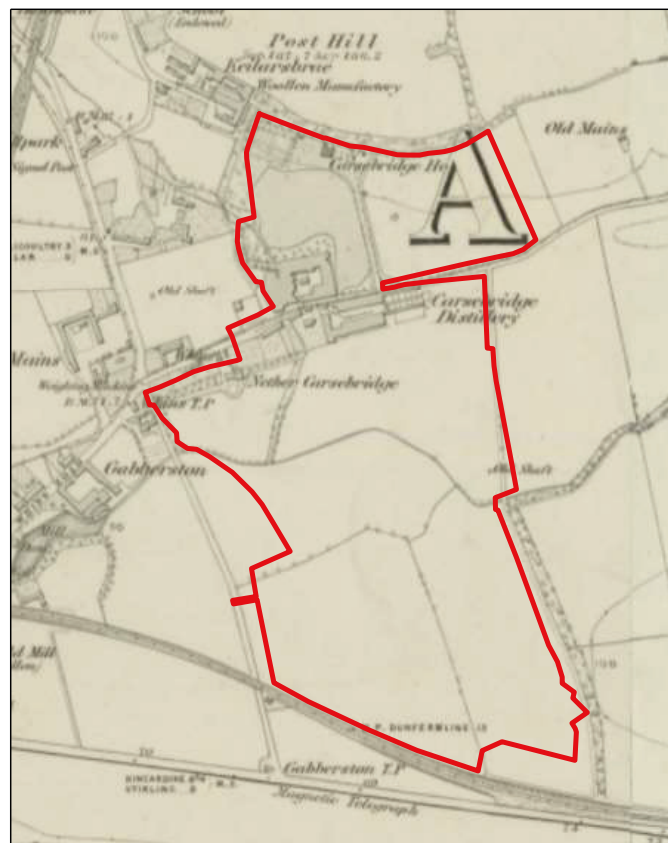


Figure 3: Excerpt from 1866 Ordnance Survey 6" map Perthshire, Sheet CXXXIX with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

(CHS 7) at the south exterior of the Site, while the 1901 map depicted Hilton Fire Clay Brick and Tile Works (CHS 5) within the Site.

- 5.16 By 1924, the fireclay works had expanded and a mineral railway (CHS 8) linked the works to the Stirling to Alloa to Dunfermline Railway line at the south of the site.
- 5.17 The 1959 Ordnance Survey map showed the extent of the development of the Site, with the central area almost entirely built upon (Figure 4).
- 5.18 None of the maps consulted recorded the Napoleon Pillar at Carsebridge House (CHS 2).

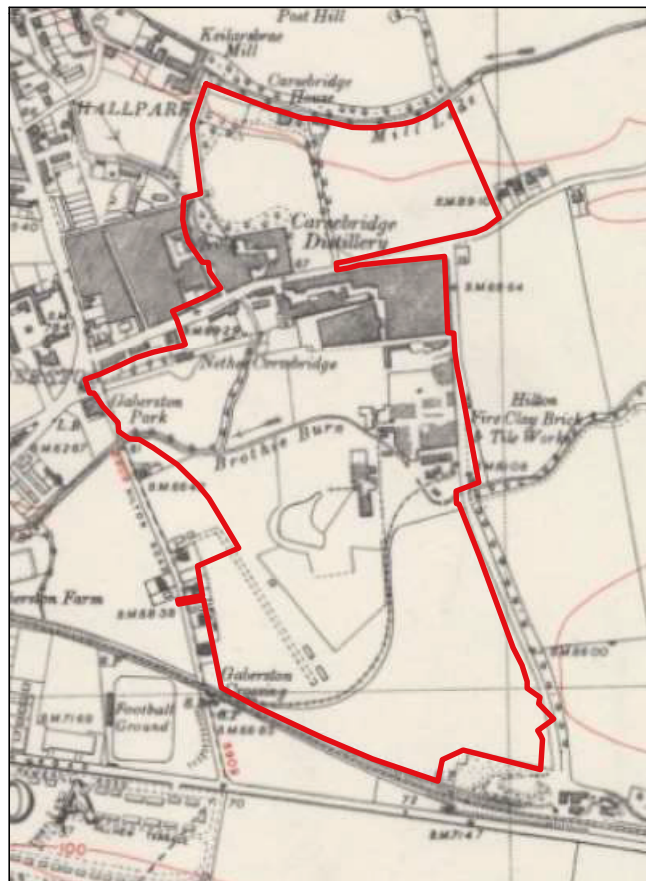


Figure 4. Excerpt from 1959 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map NS8893-NS8993 – BB with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

### Previous Investigations

- 5.19 As far as can be ascertained, no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the Site or the surrounding 100 m buffer.

### Vertical Aerial Photograph and Satellite Imagery

- 5.20 One set of vertical aerial photographs from the twentieth century was available for on-line examination for this assessment (Appendix A).
- 5.21 The aerial photograph from 1946 demonstrated that the Site had a mixed industrial and agricultural use.
- 5.22 Satellite images from the twenty-first century recorded the Site between 2004 and 2018. The Site remained as mixed industrial and agricultural land throughout that period.
- 5.23 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs or the satellite images consulted.

## Walkover Survey

5.24 A walkover survey of the proposed demolition area was carried out on the 15th of January 2021 in variable weather conditions. The locations of all the known cultural heritage sites within the site (CHS 1 to CHS 8) were visited and photographed.

5.25 Carsebridge House (CHS 1), the Napoleon Pillar (CHS 2) and the Walled Garden and Garden House (CHS 3) were located at the north-west corner of the Site. Carsebridge House (CHS 1; Plate 1) was uninhabited and was in a poor state of repair due to weather damage and vandalism. The Napoleon Pillar (CHS 2) was in good condition (Plate 2), although the commemorative plaque had been removed. The Walled Garden (CHS 3) was overgrown.



Plate 1: General view of front façade of Carsebridge House (CHS 1) from north.



Plate 2: The Napoleon Pillar (CHS 2) viewed from east.

5.26 Some of the bonded warehouses (CHS 4) had been demolished prior to the visit, and demolition of the remaining structures was on-going. Five of the remaining warehouses were found to be in fairly poor condition due to disuse and the effects of the weather (Plate 3).



Plate 3: General view of the surviving warehouse (CHS 4) from west.



Plate 4: View south from Carsebridge House.

5.27 No above-ground traces of Hilton Fireclay Works (CHS 5) were found within the Site. The warehouses for Carsebridge Distillery (CHS 6) were found to be of relatively modern date.

5.28 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were found during the walkover survey.

5.29 The walkover survey included a brief assessment of potential effects of the development upon the settings of Carsebridge House (CHS 1), the Napoleon Pillar (CHS 2) and Carsebridge House Walled Garden and Garden House (CHS 3).

5.30 The assessment found that the Site would be visible from Carsebridge House (Plate 4) and from the Napoleon Pillar and that the proposal could potentially give rise to adverse effects upon the settings of these two category B Listed Buildings. Any adverse effects could be mitigated through the judicious use of soft landscaping within the Site.

5.31 There would be no adverse effect upon the setting of Carsebridge House Walled Garden (CHS 3).

## Conclusions

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment found that there are seven known cultural heritage sites, including three category B Listed structures, within the proposed development area that could potentially be directly affected by the proposal. These consist of Carsebridge House (CHS 1), the Napoleon Pillar (CHS 2), Carsebridge House Walled Garden and Garden House (CHS 3), Carsebridge bonded warehouses (CHS 4), Hilton Fireclay Works (CHS 5) Carsebridge Distillery (CHS 6) and a mineral railway (CHS 8). Carsebridge House, the Napoleon Pillar and Carsebridge House Walled Garden and Garden House are all category B listed structures and therefore of Regional significance while the remaining four cultural heritage sites are of lesser cultural heritage significance.
- 6.2 A further one cultural heritage site of lesser significance is located within 100 m of the proposed development area.
- 6.3 This assessment indicates that the overall development area has limited archaeological sensitivity. No prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity is known within the Site or its immediate surroundings and the known remains within the Site date from the post-Medieval and Modern periods.
- 6.4 Cartographic regression has demonstrated that the proposed development area was agricultural land in the mid-eighteenth century and while the north area has seen little in the way of development, the central part of the development area has seen significant ground disturbance since the later nineteenth century. There is, therefore, little potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the central area of the Site. Despite the previous ground disturbance, Clackmannanshire Council may require that a programme of archaeological investigation is carried out prior to development. This is likely to take the form of a trial trench evaluation of the undisturbed areas of the Site that will be subject to ground-breaking works.
- 6.5 Decisions on the requirement for and scope of any archaeological investigation rests with the planning authority.
- 6.6 A brief setting assessment has found that the proposal could affect the settings of two category B Listed Buildings. However, any adverse effect could be mitigated by design.
- 6.7 In line with SPP paragraph 141 and LDP Policy EA22, any alterations to the Listed Buildings will require Listed Building Consent.

## Technical Information

- 7.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 7.2 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 7.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- *Code of Conduct* (2019);
  - *Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment* (2020),
  - *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2020), and

- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020).*

7.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this assessment has been completed (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-413872). Once the planning application has been decided by Clackmannanshire Council, this desk-based assessment will be added to the OASIS record. The Stirling Council Archaeologist will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

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**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

#### Documentary Sources Consulted

Brotherston, P 1845 'Parish of Alloa' in *The New Statistical Account of Scotland Vol VIII, 1-55*. Available at <http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>

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Ordnance Survey 1866 *Perthshire, Sheet CXXXIX*. Six-inch 1st edition maps, 1843-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1893 (surveyed 1861-62) *Perth and Clackmannanshire - Clackmannanshire CXXXIX.4*. 25-inch to the mile 1st edition maps, 1855-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1901 *Perth and Clackmannan Sheet CXXXIX.NE*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1924 *Stirlingshire Sheet nXVIII*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1950 *NS 89 S.E. (Clackmannanshire)*. Air Photo Mosaics 1944-1950.

Ordnance Survey 1952 *Stirlingshire Sheet nXVIII*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1960.



Ordnance Survey 1959 *NS8893-NS8993 – BB*. 1:2500 National Grid maps 1944-1970.

Ordnance Survey 1967 *NS89SE – A*. 1:10,560 National Grid maps, 1940s to 1960's.

#### Other sources

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Clackmannanshire Historic Environment Record. Available via Pastmap at <https://pastmap.org.uk/map>

National Record of the Historic Environment. Available via <https://pastmap.org.uk/map>

#### Vertical aerial photograph sources

Sortie	Date	Frame
106G/Scot/UK/0093	15/5/1946	4341

### Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

Site No: 1  
 Name: Carsebridge House  
 BNG: NS 89707 93779  
 NRHE No: NS89SE 144  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB21022  
 Description: Late eighteenth-century country house.

Site No: 2  
 Name: Napoleon Pillar, Carsebridge House  
 BNG: NS 89679 93785  
 NRHE No: NS89SE 144.02  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB21024  
 Description: Antique Doric column about 10 feet high probably dating from the Roman occupation of Egypt. The Plate records "This Pillar/was conquest of Napoleon at Grand Cairo in Egypt/in the year 1798/and/having been captured by the Allies en route to France/was sent by them to Florence/where it was bought by my father C E Dede/and forwarded to/Altona Schleswig Holstein/Fraulein Dede, Altona den 14 ten August 1852. Above Pillar presented to J B Harvey/by Miss Dede. The plate was missing in January 2021.

Site No: 3  
 Name: Walled Garden and Garden House, Carsebridge House  
 BNG: NS 89628 93795  
 NRHE No: NS89SE 144.01  
 HER No: -

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB21023

Description: The brick-built garden wall running WNW of house is probably late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The garden house dates from the early nineteenth century and the south, east and west walls of the walled garden date from the mid-nineteenth century.

Site No: 4

Name: Bonded Warehouses, Carsebridge Road

BNG: NS 89720 93368

NRHE No: NS89SE 237

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: Group of bonded warehouses situated to the south of Carsebridge Road. The warehouses are set within an area of about 14 hectares and originally consisted of twelve buildings of differing sizes (six large and six smaller). This number has now been reduced to eight due to the construction of a new road on the south side. In January 2021, the remaining warehouses were in the process of being demolished.

Site No: 5

Name: Hilton Fireclay Works

BNG: NS 89911 93349

NRHE No: NS89SE 181

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: Hilton Fireclay Works were depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map (*Perth and Clackmannan Sheet CXXXIX.NE*). They have since been demolished.

Site No: 6

Name: Carsebridge Distillery

BNG: NS 8960 9355

NRHE No: NS89SE 70

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: The distillery was recorded on Michie's 1848 map and grew significantly through the remainder of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. In January 2021, the distillery was in the process of being demolished.

Site No: 7

Name: Stirling to Alloa to Dunfermline Railway Signal Box and Level-crossing

BNG: NS 8959 9300

NRHE No: NS89SE 126  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: No details on NRHE.

Site No: 8  
 Name: Mineral railway  
 BNG: NS 89843 93342 to NS 89626 92991  
 NRHE No: -  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: The mineral railway linked Hilton Fireclay Works to the Stirling to Alloa to Dunfermline Railway. It was recorded on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map (*Stirlingshire Sheet nXVIII*).

**Appendix C: GUARD Archaeology Archive material**

	Description	Format	Number
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	10
	Report	PDF	1
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg	1
		.dbf	1
		.prj	1
		.sbn	1
		.shp	2
		.shx	1

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